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Los Alamos in Space Herbert Funsten

Intelligence and Space Research Division

Aug. 26, 2014



Precipitating Events

- 1952-1964 Advances in Nuclear Weapons
 - 1st US (1952) and Soviet (1953) thermonuclear devices
 - Britain, France, and China join the club
- 1958 Unilateral US & Russia moratoriums
- 1959 US DARPA & AEC starts Project Vela ("watchman") using Los Alamos, Sandia expertise
- 1961 Russia breaks self-declared moratorium: 45 tests (atmospheric and underground) in 100 days
 - US responds in kind
- 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty: US, USSR & UK
 - Prohibits nuclear detonations in the atmosphere, outer space, or under water
 - 1st Vela launch: space-based treaty verification
- Other treaties:
 - 1974: Threshold Test Ban Treaty (ratified)
 - 1976: Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (ratified)
 - 1996: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (not US-ratified)

LANL in space : intimately tied to Nuclear Detonation Detection mission













LANL's Nuclear Detonation Detection Mission

Multiple phenomenologies are used to detect, locate, identify and characterize nuclear detonations anywhere, any time

High confidence • High system reliability • Low false alarm rate

Space NuDet

- Gamma Rays
- Neutrons
- X-rays

High-altitude NuDet

- Gamma Rays
- Neutrons
- Optical

Low-altitude NuDet

- Optical
- Electromagnetic Pulse
- Infrasound
- Radionuclides

Below-ground NuDet

- Seismic
- Hydroacoustic

Understanding the natural environment is also a core program element:

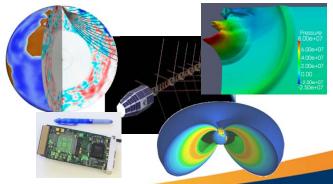
- Backgrounds in radiation instrumentation
- Space situational awareness

UNCLASSIFIED

Operational Sensing Systems



Research & Development







LANL ST&E Research: Maintaining and Developing World-Class Capabilities that Support the National

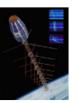
Vela





Scientific Discovery
Missions

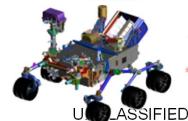








Transformational STE Spiral



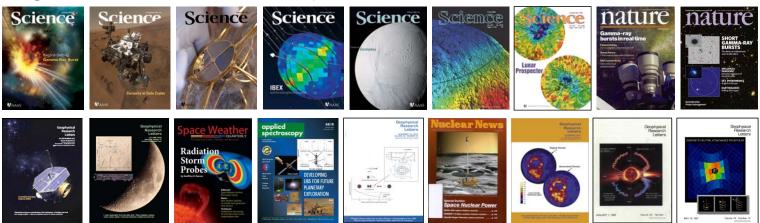






Science of Signatures in Space: A Rich Fabric of Innovation and Discovery

Signature Discovery



- Revolutionary Measurement: a quest for the unknown, allow for the unexpected
- Forward Deployment: harsh environment, limited resources, autonomous operation



LANL's Thinking Telescopes

Discovering New Objects in Space

Telescope Conops: Wide FOV monitoring, rapidly-

slewing foveal follow-up

Autonomous and coordinated: ≥6 operational

telescope systems

Parallax and coverage: NM sites and HI Extreme slewing: 50°/sec and 50°/sec²

Embedded health monitoring, fault detection:

vibration monitors

Real-time object ID & classification: 150,000 objects every 20 sec, catalog comparison, queue and prioritize anomalies for real-time follow-up

Photometric: brightness vs time

Astrometric: location/spatial track vs time





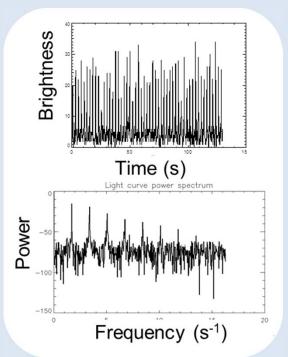
	Full Sky Monitor	Fast Follow-up
Telescope Systems	Raptors Q (R2D2), A, B	Raptors A,B,Q/P,T
Pixel Resolution	14-110 asec (0.004°-0.3°)	1.5 asec (0.0004°)
Sensitivity (R)	~10 th to ~16 th mag	~17 th to ~19 th mag
Sky scan & photometric reduction	1.5x10 ⁵ objects every 20 sec	
Slew rate, accel/decel	50 deg/sec, 50 deg/sec ²	



LANL's Thinking Telescopes

Discovering New Objects in Space

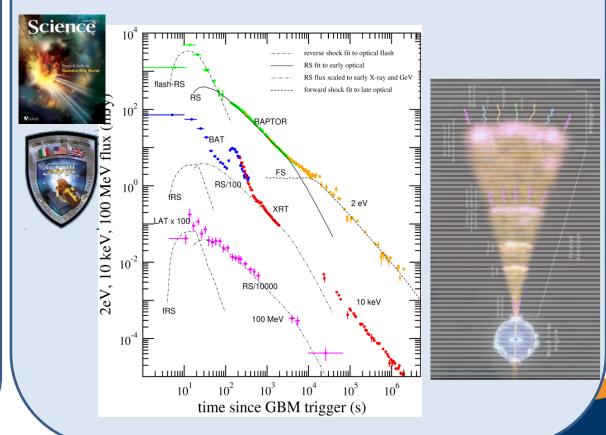
Fingerprinting Spacecraft



- Light curve of decommissioned MCI commsat (SBS-1)
- Spin period = 0.59335 s

Gamma-Ray Burst 130427A

- Brightest in more than two decades; 3.6 billion light years away
- LANL discovery: exceptionally bright optical flash, establishes the origin of the gamma-ray "afterglow" as a reverse shock





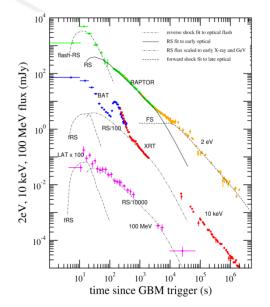


Back to the Future: Supernovae and Our

Evolving Universe

Exploding stars, a window into the early universe and stellar evolution:

 Discovery by Thinking Telescopes of fundamental supernova shock processes (Vestrand et al., 2014)



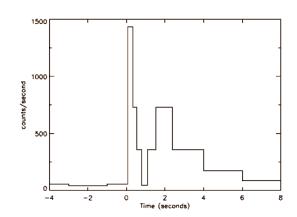




Slide 8

Touched by a supernova:

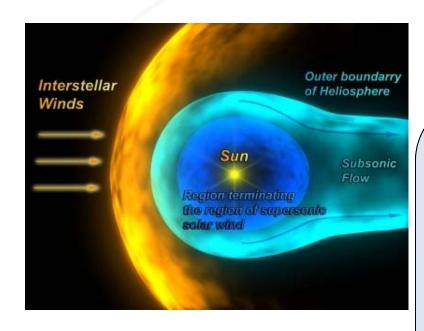
• Discovery by Vela of gamma ray bursts (Klebesadel et al., 1973)



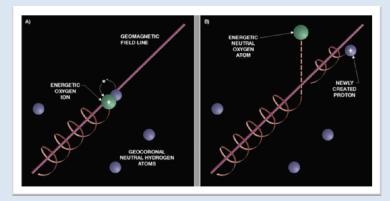


Interstellar Boundary Explorer (IBEX)

Understanding the Sun's Interaction with the Interstellar Medium







Neutral Atom Imaging:

- Plasma ion grabs an electron from ambient cold neutral atom and becomes an energetic neutral atom (ENA)
- ENAs follows ballistic trajectories: long distances in straight lines

UNOLAGOII ILD





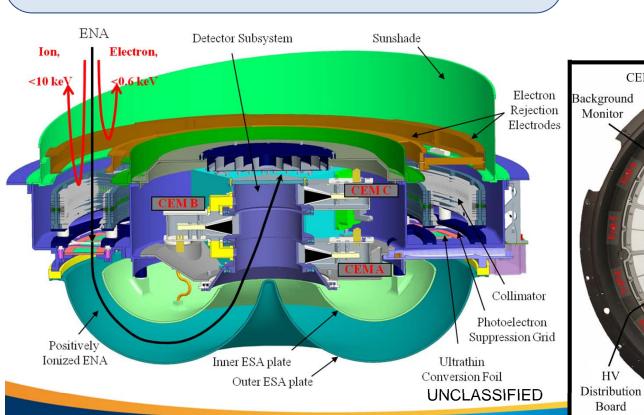
LANL-led IBEX-Hi Imager Understanding the Sun's

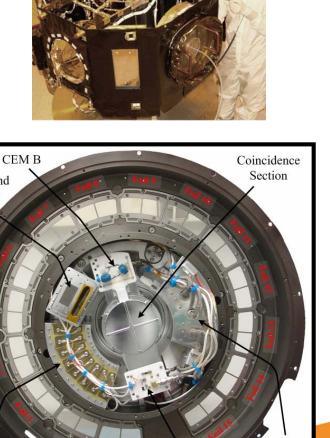
Interaction with the Interstellar Medium

Measurement challenge: ENAs difficult to detect; high background environment

Measurement Strategy:

First convert ENAs to ions using 150 cm² aperture of carbon foils, 50 atomic layers thick







CEM C

Detector

Pre-Amp

Boards

HV

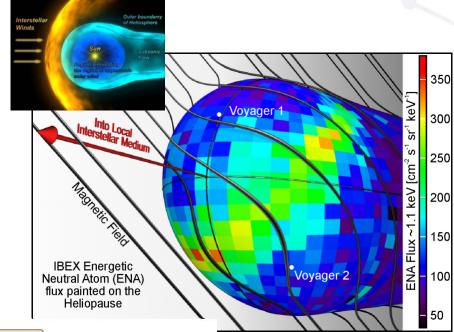
Board

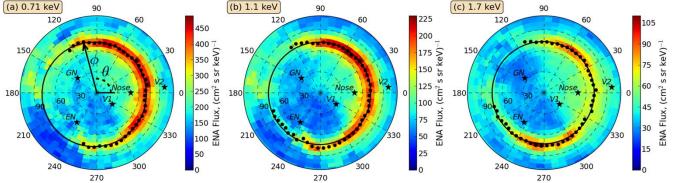
Interstellar Boundary Explorer (IBEX)

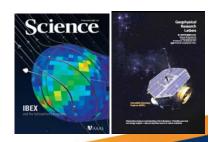
Understanding the Sun's Interaction with the Interstellar Medium

Discovery:

- An extremely circular "ribbon" of ENA emission
- At least 14 theories published to explain it; no consensus
- Center of ribbon is believed to be the direction of the interstellar magnetic field







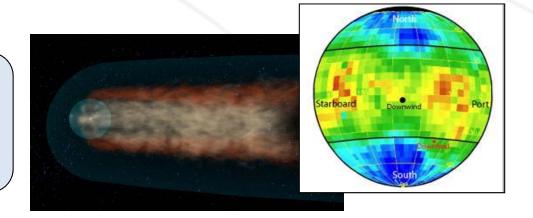




Back to the Future: Wakes of the Earth and Sun

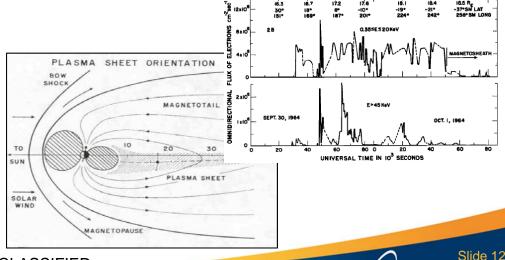
The Sun is an obstacle in the interstellar medium:

• Discovery by IBEX of the heliotail (McComas et al., 2013)



The Earth is an obstacle in the solar wind:

• Discovery by Vela of the Earth's plasma sheet (Bame et al., 1966, 1967)





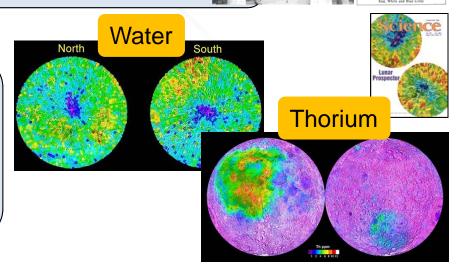
Back to the Future: The Moon

Is it cheese?

• 1st attempts of in situ lunar composition on NASA's Rangers 3-5 (Van Dilla et al., 1962); Atlas-Agena launch vehicles

It's quite complex:

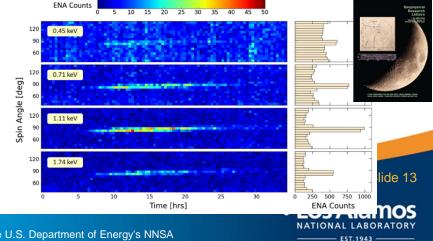
- Discovery by Lunar Prospector of water at the poles (Feldman et a., 1998)
- Discovery by Lunar Prospector of the global elemental distribution (Lawrence et al., 1998)



Ranger 4

Dynamic processes at the surface:

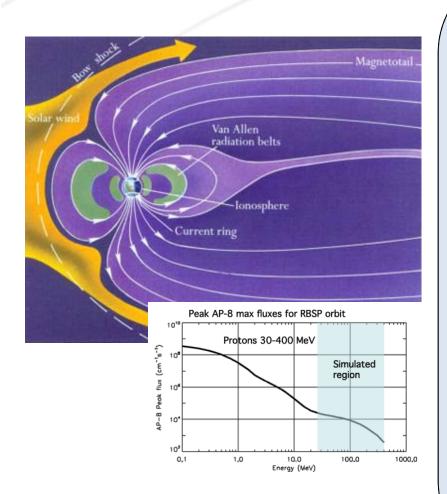
 Discovery by IBEX of the reflection of the solar wind from the Moon (McComas et al., 2009, Funsten et al., 2013)

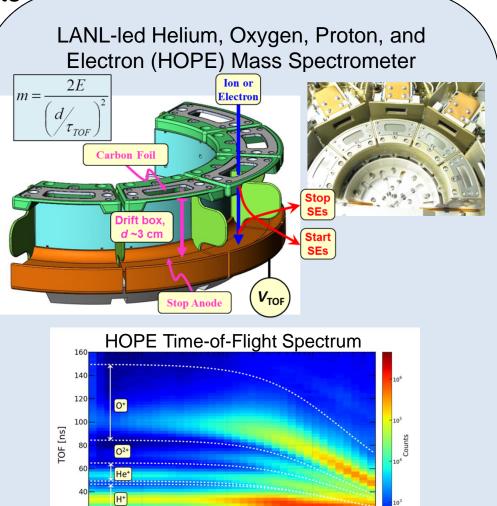




NASA's Van Allen Probes Understanding the structure and

dynamics of the Earth's radiation belts





Energy [keV]

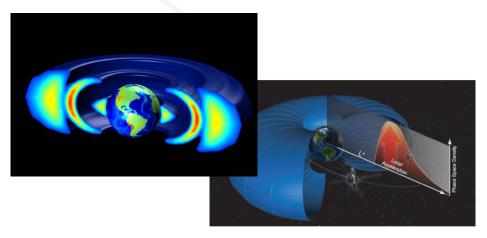


UNC

Back to the Future: The Harsh Space Environment of Earth

Drivers of the Van Allen Radiation Belts:

- Discovery of a third radiation belt by Van Allen Probes (Baker et al., 2013)
- Discovery of the electron acceleration process by Van Allen Probes (Reeves et al., 2013)

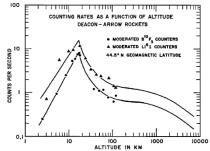


Space is harsh:

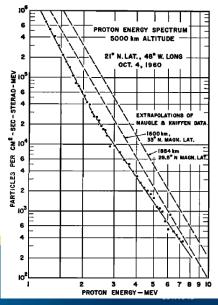
• Discovery of neutrons on Deacon Arrow VP-8 & VP-12; Atlas Pod 7-III (Bame et al., 1960, 1963)

Main ingredient of the Van Allen Radiation Belts:

- Discovery of protons in the radiation belts by NASA Scout ST-2 (Bame et al., 1962, 1963);
- Scout: 4-stage, all solid fuel

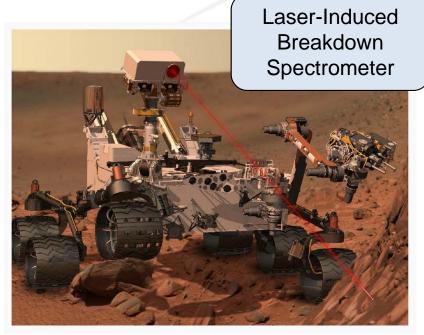


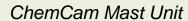






ChemCam: Understanding the biological potential, role of water, and geological and geochemical evolution of Mars







ChemCam Body Unit



\$ mm

3 ChemCam spectrometers:

- Light from Mast unit split by demultiplexer
- 240-336 nm, 380-470 nm, 470-850 nml

Yellowknife Bay rock: 3.8-4.4 by old, 20% clay, neutral pH, exposed to water < 100 mya





Mars Science Laboratory: Understanding the

biological potential, role of water, and geological and

geochemical evolution of Mars

Yellowknife Bay, Mars
Not as wet and wild as predicted!

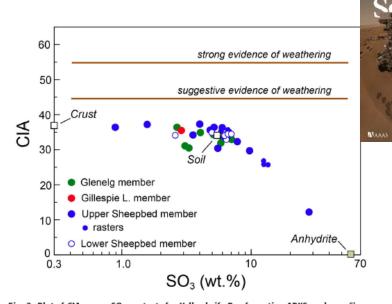


Fig. 3. Plot of CIA versus SO_3 contents for Yellowknife Bay formation APXS analyses. Shown for reference, as open squares, are average martian crust (12), local soil (64), the composition of anhydrite (CaSO₄) and horizontal lines that show the CIA values expected for basaltic sedimentary rocks that have experienced a chemical weathering history.

CIA = Chemical index of alteration (Ca, K, Na)



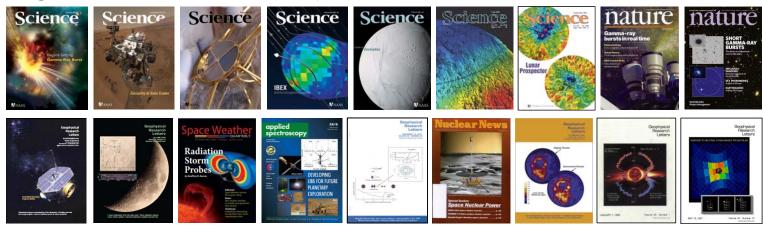






Los Alamos in Space: Supporting the National Security Mission through a Rich Cycle of Innovation and Discovery

Signature Discovery



- Revolutionary Measurement: a quest for the unknown, allow for the unexpected
- Forward Deployment: harsh environment, limited 18
 resources, autonomous operation

